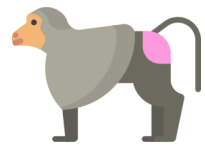




Ethnoprimatology: Social Interactions and Aggression in Hamadryas Baboons



INTRODUCTION

Hamadryas Baboons (*Papio hamadryas*) are large-bodied monkeys, weighing up to 25 pounds.

Male Descriptors

- ⇒ Brown or light gray fur.
- ⇒ Long, silver-haired mane.
- ⇒ Pink face and rear.

Female Descriptors

- ⇒ Brown or light gray fur.
- ⇒ Hairless Face.

Social Hierarchy

- ⇒ One-Male Units (One Male for Several Females).
- ⇒ OMUs can come together during rest or feeding.

Habitat & Diet

- ⇒ Found in Asia and Africa.
- ⇒ Terrestrial (Ground-Dwelling), near high-cliffs.
- ⇒ Diet consists mostly of plant matter (some small mammals and insects to supplement nutrition).

RESEARCH QUESTION

Are Male Hamadryas Baboons more aggressive than their female counterparts?

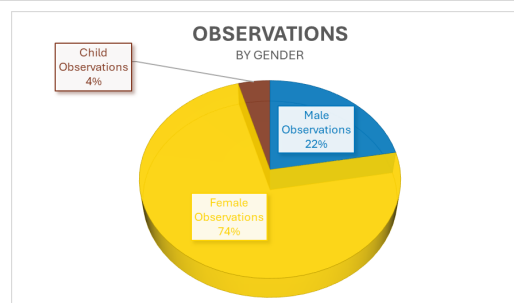
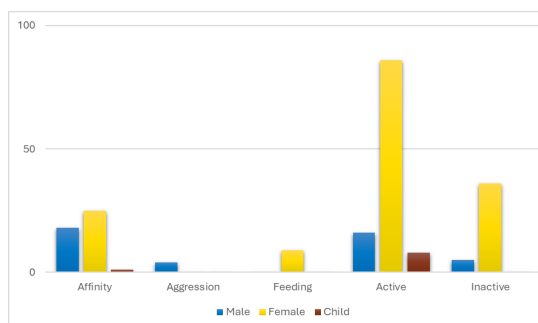
Observed Behavior Categories	Definitions
Social Affinitive	Interacting with others in a friendly manner (Grooming, Mating, Social Rest, etc.)
Social Aggressive	Interacting with others in an aggressive manner (Baring canines Head Bobbing, Slapping Ground, etc.)
Feeding	Searching for or consuming food
Solitary Active (non-Feeding)	Moving, but not interacting with others (Traveling, Self-Grooming, Self-Play, etc.)
Solitary Inactive	Stationary with eyes open or with eyes closed
Out of View	Out of View, no subjects visible

RESULTS

Five behavioral types were observed during the session to evaluate the rate at which aggression occurs in both Male and Female Hamadryas Baboons. Observations supported the hypothesis that male Hamadryas Baboons are more aggressive than females.

Gender	Observe Behavior Type	Percentage
Female	Affinitive	12%
	Aggressive	_*
	Feeding	4.3%
	Active	41.3%
	Inactive	17.3%
Male	Affinitive	8.7%
	Aggressive	1.9%
	Feeding	_*
	Active	7.7%
	Inactive	2.4%
Child	Affinitive	0.5%
	Aggressive	_*
	Feeding	_*
	Active	3.8%
	Inactive	_*

* Indicates no observations of this category



DISCUSSION

While the female Hamadryas Baboons comprised much of the population, they displayed no signs of aggression. Compared to their male counterparts who were only 20% of the viewed population displayed 100% of the aggressive behavior. This supports the hypothesis that the male Hamadryas Baboons are more aggressive than the females.



CONFOUNDING VARIABLES



The population was captive, but should still align with expectations in the wild.



Observations occurred early morning, before animals could be subject to stressors.



Observations occurred over a short time span, longer observations may uncover inaccuracies.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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